

SIMULTANEOUSLY PREPERIODIC POINTS FOR FAMILIES OF POLYNOMIALS IN NORMAL FORM

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ABSTRACT. Let $d > m > 1$ be integers, let c_1, \dots, c_{m+1} be distinct complex numbers, and let $\mathbf{f}(z) := z^d + t_1 z^{m-1} + t_2 z^{m-2} + \dots + t_{m-1} z + t_m$ be an m -parameter family of polynomials. We prove that the set of m -tuples of parameters $(t_1, \dots, t_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m$ with the property that each c_i (for $i = 1, \dots, m+1$) is preperiodic under the action of the corresponding polynomial $\mathbf{f}(z)$ is contained in finitely many hypersurfaces of the parameter space \mathbb{A}^m .

1. INTRODUCTION

The principle of unlikely intersections for 1-parameter families of rational functions \mathbf{f}_t predicts that given two starting points c_1 and c_2 which are not persistently preperiodic for the family \mathbf{f} , if there exist infinitely many parameters t such that both c_1 and c_2 are preperiodic for \mathbf{f}_t , then the two starting points are dynamically related; for more details, see [BD11, BD13, GH13, GHT13, GHT15, GHT, GKN16, GKNY, MZ10, MZ12, MZ14]. For higher dimensional families of rational functions, there are very few definitive results, generally limited to 2-parameter families of dynamical systems; see [GHT15, Theorem 1.4] and [GHT, Theorem 1.4]. In this paper we prove the following result regarding unlikely intersections for arithmetic dynamics in higher dimensional parameter spaces.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $d > m > 1$ be integers, let $c_1, \dots, c_{m+1} \in \mathbb{C}$, and let*

$$\mathbf{f}(z) := z^d + t_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + t_{m-1} z + t_m$$

be an m -parameter family of polynomials of degree d . For each point $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ of $\mathbb{A}^m(\mathbb{C})$ we let $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$ be the corresponding polynomial defined over \mathbb{C} obtained by specializing each t_i to a_i for $i = 1, \dots, m$. Let $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ be the set consisting of parameters $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{A}^m(\mathbb{C})$ such that each starting point c_i (for $i = 1, \dots, m+1$) is preperiodic for $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$. If the points c_i are distinct, then $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ is not Zariski dense in \mathbb{A}^m .

The polynomials $\mathbf{f}(z)$ as in Theorem 1.1 are in *normal form*, i.e., they are monic of degree d and the coefficient of z^{d-1} is 0. Since each polynomial g is *conjugate* with a polynomial in normal form, i.e., there exists a linear polynomial μ such that $\mu^{-1} \circ g \circ \mu$ is in normal form, one can focus on the dynamics corresponding to polynomials as in Theorem 1.1. In [GHT, Theorem 1.4], the special case $m = 2$ in Theorem 1.1 was proven, while the case of an arbitrary m was conjectured in [GHT, Question 1.1]. Our Theorem 1.1 answers completely the problem raised in [GHT].

2010 AMS Subject Classification: Primary 37P05; Secondary 37P30, 37P45. The research of the first author was partially supported by NSERC. The second author was supported by MOST grant 105-2918-I-003-006. The third author was partially supported by a UBC-PIMS fellowship.

If one considers m (distinct) starting points c_i , then the set $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_m)$ is Zariski dense in \mathbb{A}^m , as proven in [DeM16, Theorem 1.6] (see also [GNT15] for a discussion regarding all possible preperiodicity portraits simultaneously realized for m starting points by an m -parameter family of polynomials). On the other hand, there are numerous examples when the Zariski closure of $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ is positive dimensional, and it may even have codimension 1 in \mathbb{A}^m (see also [GHT, Introduction]). For example, if $m = 3$, d is even and $c_2 = -c_1$ while $c_4 = -c_3$, then the Zariski closure of $\text{Prep}(c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4)$ contains the plane \mathcal{P} given by the equation $t_2 = 0$ in the parameter space \mathbb{A}^3 . Indeed, the specialization

$$\mathbf{g}(z) := z^d + t_1 z^2 + t_3$$

of $\mathbf{f}(z) = z^d + t_1 z^2 + t_2 z + t_3$ along \mathcal{P} yields a 2-parameter family of even polynomials and due to the relations between the starting points c_i , we know that all 4 starting points are preperiodic under the action of \mathbf{g} if and only if c_1 and c_3 are preperiodic under the action of \mathbf{g} . Another application of [DeM16, Theorem 1.6] yields that there exists a Zariski dense set of points $(t_1, t_3) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ such that both c_1 and c_3 are preperiodic for \mathbf{g} , thus proving that \mathcal{P} is contained in the Zariski closure of $\text{Prep}(c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4)$.

Finally, we note that if $m = 1$ in Theorem 1.1, then whenever $c_2 = \zeta_d \cdot c_1$, for some d -th root of unity ζ_d , we have that for each parameter t , the point c_1 is preperiodic under the action of $\mathbf{f}(z) = z^d + t$ if and only if c_2 is preperiodic under the action of $\mathbf{f}(z)$. In [BD11, Theorem 1.1], it was shown that the above linear relation is also necessary so that there exist infinitely many parameters t such that both c_1 and c_2 are preperiodic under the action of $z \mapsto z^d + t$. However, when $m > 1$, there exists no linear automorphism of the entire family $\mathbf{f}(z)$ (as opposed to the automorphism $z \mapsto \zeta_d \cdot z$ when $m = 1$) and this allows us to prove Theorem 1.1.

We sketch now the plan for our paper. In Section 2 we state in Theorem 2.2 a key result proven in [GHT] for our problem. With the notation as in Theorem 1.1, assuming $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ is Zariski dense in \mathbb{A}^m , [GHT, Theorem 5.1] yields that for each point $\mathbf{a} := (a_1, \dots, a_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m$ in the parameter space, if m of the starting points c_i are preperiodic under the action of $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$, then all $m+1$ starting points c_i are preperiodic under the action of $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Our strategy is to consider various lines $L \subset \mathbb{A}^m$ along which each c_i for $i = 1, \dots, m-1$ is preperiodic under the action of \mathbf{f} . Letting \mathbf{g}_t be the 1-parameter family of polynomials obtained by specializing \mathbf{f} along L then [GHT, Theorem 5.1] (coupled with [DeM16, Theorem 1.6]) yields that there exist infinitely many parameters $t \in \mathbb{C}$ such that both c_m and c_{m+1} are preperiodic for \mathbf{g}_t . Then [BD13, Theorem 1.3] yields that the points c_m and c_{m+1} are dynamically related with respect to the family \mathbf{g}_t . In Section 3, using an in-depth analysis of this information for two different lines L , we derive a contradiction, thus proving Theorem 1.1. It is interesting to note that this strategy works as long as $m > 2$; however, we note that the case $m = 2$ was proven in [GHT, Theorem 1.4] using a similar strategy, but this time extracting slightly different information from using a single line L in the parameter plane \mathbb{A}^2 along which c_1 is fixed.

Acknowledgments. We are indebted to Tom Tucker for many enlightening conversations over the past 6 years on the topic of unlikely intersections in arithmetic dynamics. This paper was written when the second author visited UBC and PIMS. He would like to thank UBC and PIMS and he thanks the first author for his hospitality and help during the visit.

2. USEFUL RESULTS

We start by recalling the traditional assumption from algebraic dynamics that for a polynomial f and a positive integer n , we denote by $f^n = f \circ \dots \circ f$ its composition with itself n times; furthermore, f^0 always denotes the identity function. A point a is called *preperiodic* under the action of f if its forward orbit under f consist of only finitely many distinct elements, i.e., there exist integers $n > m \geq 0$ such that $f^n(a) = f^m(a)$. Also, as a matter of notation, \mathbb{N} denotes the set of all positive integers, while $\mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

It will be useful for our proof of Theorem 1.1 to know all polynomials commuting with an iterate of a given polynomial. Before stating [Ngu15, Theorem 2.3], we recall first the definition of the d -th Chebyshev polynomial $T_d(z)$ (for some integer $d \geq 2$), i.e., the unique polynomial satisfying the identity $T_d(z + 1/z) = z^d + 1/z^d$ for all z . We have [Ngu15, Theorem 2.3]:

Theorem 2.1. *Let K be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, let $d \geq 2$ be an integer, and let $g(z) \in K[z]$ be a polynomial of degree $d > 1$ which is not conjugate to z^d or to $\pm T_d(z)$.*

- (a) *If $h(z) \in K[z]$ has degree at least 2 such that h commutes with an iterate of g , i.e., $h \circ g^n = g^n \circ h$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then h and g have a common iterate.*
- (b) *Let $M(g^\infty)$ denote the collection of all linear polynomials commuting with an iterate of g . Then $M(g^\infty)$ is a finite cyclic group under composition.*
- (c) *Let $\tilde{g}(z) \in K[z]$ be a polynomial of minimum degree $\tilde{d} \geq 2$ such that \tilde{g} commutes with an iterate of g . Then there exists $D = D_g > 0$ relatively prime to the order of $M(g^\infty)$ such that $\tilde{g} \circ L = L^D \circ \tilde{g}$ for every $L \in M(g^\infty)$.*
- (d) *$\{\tilde{g}^m \circ L : m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and } L \in M(f^\infty)\} = \{L \circ \tilde{g}^m : m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and } L \in M(f^\infty)\}$, and this set describes exactly all polynomials h commuting with an iterate of g .*

We state now the key result (proven in [GHT, Theorem 5.1]) which we will use for deriving the conclusion in Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 2.2 ([GHT]). *Let $d > m > 1$ be integers, let c_1, \dots, c_{m+1} be distinct complex numbers, and let $\mathbf{f}(z) := z^d + t_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + t_{m-1} z + t_m$ be an m -parameter family of polynomials of degree d . For each point $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ of $\mathbb{A}^m(\mathbb{C})$ we let $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$ be the corresponding polynomial defined over \mathbb{C} obtained by specializing each t_i to a_i for $i = 1, \dots, m$. Let $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ be the set consisting of parameters $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{A}^m(\mathbb{C})$ such that each starting point c_i (for $i = 1, \dots, m+1$) is preperiodic for $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Assume $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ is Zariski dense in \mathbb{A}^m . Then for each $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{C}^m$ such that c_1, \dots, c_m are preperiodic for $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$, we have that also c_{m+1} is preperiodic for $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{a}}$.*

We let L be a line in the parameter space \mathbb{A}^m parametrized with respect to the coordinates (t_1, \dots, t_m) of \mathbb{A}^m , as follows:

$$t_1 := t \text{ and } t_i = \alpha_i t + \beta_i \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, m,$$

for some complex numbers α_i, β_i . Furthermore, we assume

$$(2.3) \quad \alpha_2 \neq 0.$$

We let $\mathbf{g} := \mathbf{g}_t$ be the specialization of \mathbf{f} along the line L , i.e.,

$$(2.4) \quad \mathbf{g}_t(z) = z^d + tz^{m-1} + \sum_{i=2}^m (\alpha_i t + \beta_i) z^{m-i}.$$

The next result is essential for the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $K = \overline{\mathbb{C}(t)}$, and let $\mathbf{h}[z] \in K[z]$. With the above notation (2.4) for \mathbf{g} , if \mathbf{h} commutes with an iterate of \mathbf{g} then $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{g}^\ell$ for some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$.*

Proof. The desired conclusion follows from the next three lemmas coupled with Theorem 2.1 describing all polynomials commuting with an iterate of a given polynomial.

Lemma 2.6. *With the above notation, $\mathbf{g}(z)$ is not conjugate to z^d or to $\pm T_d(z)$.*

Proof of Lemma 2.6. Since z^d , $T_d(z)$ and also $\mathbf{g}(z)$ are polynomials in normal form, then assuming that for some linear polynomial μ , we have that $\mu^{-1} \circ \mathbf{g} \circ \mu$ is either z^d or $\pm T_d(z)$, we conclude that $\mu(z) = \zeta \cdot z$ for some root of unity ζ . Indeed, letting $\mu(z) = az + b$, we get first that $b = 0$ since $\mathbf{g}(z)$, z^d and $\pm T_d(z)$ have coefficient equal to 0 for their monomial of degree $d-1$. Then equating the leading coefficient in each of the above polynomials yields that a must be a root of unity. Because z^d and $\pm T_d(z)$ have constant coefficients, i.e., there is no dependence on t , we conclude that \mathbf{g} is not conjugate to a monomial or \pm Chebyshev polynomial. \square

Lemma 2.7. *If $\mu(z)$ is a linear polynomial commuting with an iterate of \mathbf{g} , then $\mu(z) = z$ for all z .*

Proof of Lemma 2.7. We let $\mu(z) = az + b$ and assume $\mu \circ \mathbf{g}^n = \mathbf{g}^n \circ \mu$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Again using the fact that \mathbf{g} (and thus also \mathbf{g}^n) is in normal form, we conclude that $b = 0$. Then using the fact that $\mathbf{g}^n(z)$ has nonzero terms of degrees $d^n - d + m - 1$ and $d^n - d + m - 2$ (using (2.4) and (2.3) along with an easy induction on n), we conclude that $1 = a^{d^n - d + m - 2} = a^{d^n - d + m - 3}$; hence $a = 1$, as claimed. \square

Lemma 2.8. *There is no polynomial $\mathbf{h}_1(z) \in K[z]$ and no integer $e > 1$ such that $\mathbf{h}_1^e = \mathbf{g}$.*

Proof of Lemma 2.8. We argue by contradiction and therefore assume $\mathbf{h}_1^e = \mathbf{g}$ with some integer $e > 1$ and some polynomial $\mathbf{h}_1 \in K[z]$ of degree $s > 1$; furthermore, we assume \mathbf{h}_1 has minimal degree among all such polynomials. According to Theorem 2.1 part (d) along with Lemmas 2.6 and 2.7, we know that all polynomials commuting with \mathbf{g} are of the form \mathbf{h}_1^n for some $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

First, we claim that $\mathbf{h}_1(z) \in \mathbb{C}(t)[z]$. Indeed, otherwise there exists some Galois automorphism τ of K fixing $\mathbb{C}(t)$ such that $\mathbf{h}_2 := (\mathbf{h}_1)^\tau \neq \mathbf{h}_1$ (i.e., some coefficient of \mathbf{h}_1 is not fixed by τ). But then also $\mathbf{h}_2^e = \mathbf{g}$ (since each coefficient of \mathbf{g} is fixed by τ) and therefore $\mathbf{h}_2 = \mathbf{h}_1$ since they both have same degree and commute with \mathbf{g} . This is a contradiction and so, $\mathbf{h}_1(z) \in \mathbb{C}(t)[z]$.

Second, we claim that $\mathbf{h}_1 \in \mathbb{C}[t][z]$. Because $\mathbf{h}_1^e = \mathbf{g}$, then we know that $\mathbf{h}_1(z) = \sum_{i=0}^s a_i z^i$ for some $a_i \in \mathbb{C}(t)$; since $\mathbf{g}(z)$ is monic, we have that a_s is a root of unity. Now, assuming $i_1 \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$ is the largest integer such that $a_{i_1} \notin \mathbb{C}[t]$, an easy induction on e yields that the coefficient of $z^{s(e-1)+i_1}$ in $\mathbf{h}_1^e = \mathbf{g}$ is not contained in $\mathbb{C}[t]$, which is contradiction.

So, we know that $\mathbf{h}_1(z) \in \mathbb{C}[t][z]$. Since \mathbf{g} is in normal form, we conclude that \mathbf{h}_1 must have no nonzero term of degree $s-1$. Now, let D be the maximum degree in t of the coefficients of \mathbf{h}_1 ; clearly, $D \geq 1$ since \mathbf{g}_t is not a constant family in t . Then for all but finitely many $c \in \mathbb{C}$, the degree in t of $\mathbf{h}_1(c)$ equals D ; let c be one such complex number. An easy computation (using the fact that $\mathbf{h}_1(z)$ has no terms of degree $s-1$) yields that the degree in t of $\mathbf{h}_1^e(c)$ equals Ds^{e-1} . On the other hand, the degree in t of $\mathbf{g}(c)$ is at most 1. So, the assumption that $e > 1$ yields a contradiction, thus concluding the proof of Lemma 2.8. \square

Lemmas 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8, along with Theorem 2.1 finish the proof of Proposition 2.5. \square

3. PROOF OF OUR MAIN RESULT

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Since the case $m = 2$ was proven in [GHT, Theorem 1.4], we assume from now on that $m > 2$. Also, we proceed by contradiction, i.e., we assume that the set $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ is Zariski dense in \mathbb{A}^m ; this allows us to apply Theorem 2.2.

Now, since the numbers c_i are distinct, then clearly we can find $(m-1)$ of them whose sum is nonzero; so, without loss of generality, we assume that

$$(3.1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} c_i \neq 0.$$

For each function (not necessarily injective) $\sigma : \{1, \dots, m-1\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, m-1\}$, we let $L_\sigma \subset \mathbb{A}^m$ be the line in the parameter space along which the following relations hold:

$$(3.2) \quad \mathbf{f}(c_i) = c_{\sigma(i)} \text{ for each } i = 1, \dots, m-1.$$

Indeed, in order to solve the system of equations (3.2) in the variables t_i , we let $t_1 := t$ and then solve each of the t_i 's (for $i = 2, \dots, m$) in terms of the variable t , and in each case we get that t_i is a polynomial $T_{\sigma,i}(t)$ of degree at most 1. The fact that the system (3.2) is solvable follows from Cramer's Rule using the fact that the coefficients matrix is an invertible Vandermonde matrix since $c_i \neq c_j$ if $1 \leq i < j \leq m-1$.

Thus, the points c_i (for $i = 1, \dots, m-1$) are preperiodic along L_σ ; we let $\mathbf{g}_\sigma = \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}$ the specialization of \mathbf{f} along the line L_σ . Furthermore, there exist polynomials $A, B_\sigma \in \mathbb{C}[z]$ such that

$$(3.3) \quad \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}(z) = A(z)t + B_\sigma(z).$$

A simple computation (using the fact that $A(z)$ is a monic polynomial of degree $m-1$ and that $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}(c_i) = A(c_i)t + B_\sigma(c_i)$ is a constant polynomial in t for each $i = 1, \dots, m-1$) yields that

$$(3.4) \quad A(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} (z - c_i),$$

which confirms the fact that $A(z)$ is independent of the choice of the function σ . So, there exist some complex numbers α_i and $\beta_{\sigma,i}$ (for $i = 2, \dots, m$) such that

$$(3.5) \quad \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}(z) = z^d + tz^{m-1} + (\alpha_2 t + \beta_{\sigma,2})z^{m-2} + \dots + (\alpha_{m-1} t + \beta_{\sigma,m-1})z + \alpha_m t + \beta_{\sigma,m}$$

Furthermore, according to (3.4), we have that

$$(3.6) \quad \alpha_2 = - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} c_i \neq 0.$$

Equation (3.4) yields that for any $c \notin \{c_1, \dots, c_{m-1}\}$, we have that $\deg_t(\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}(c)) = 1$ and furthermore (by induction), for any $n \geq 1$, we have that

$$(3.7) \quad \deg_t(\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c)) = d^{n-1}.$$

Because the points c_i (for $i = 1, \dots, m-1$) are persistently preperiodic for $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}$, Theorem 2.2 yields that for each parameter $t \in \mathbb{C}$, we have that c_m is preperiodic for $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}$ if and only if c_{m+1} is preperiodic for $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}$. Then [BD13, Theorem 1.3] yields that there exists some polynomial $\mathbf{h}(z) = \mathbf{h}_\sigma(x) \in \mathbb{C}[t][z]$ commuting with an iterate of \mathbf{g}_σ and there exist positive integers n_m, n_{m+1} such that $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n_m}(c_m) = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n_{m+1}}(c_{m+1}))$. Proposition 2.5 (see also (3.6)) allows us to assume that \mathbf{h} is the identity. Furthermore, using (3.7), we conclude that $n_m = n_{m+1} =: n$. Next we prove that we may assume that $n = 2$.

Proposition 3.8. *Let n be an integer larger than 2. If $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_m) = \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_{m+1})$, then $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m) = \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1})$.*

Proof of Proposition 3.8. First we prove that there exists some d -th root of unity ζ such that $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m) = \zeta \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1})$, and then we will prove that actually $\zeta = 1$.

Using (3.7), we have that, as a polynomial in t ,

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_m) \\ &= (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^d + t (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{m-1} + \sum_{i=2}^m (\alpha_i t + \beta_{\sigma,i}) \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{m-i} \\ &= (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^d + O\left(t^{d^{n-2}(m-1)+1}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where the big- O term from (3.9) denotes the fact that the remaining powers of t from the expansion of $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_m)$ have degree bounded by $d^{n-2}(m-1)+1$. A similar formula holds for $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_{m+1})$. Therefore, the equality $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_m) = \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_{m+1})$ yields that

$$(3.10) \quad \deg_t(\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m)^d - \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1})^d) \leq d^{n-2}(m-1) + 1.$$

Now, let ζ_d be a primitive d -th root of unity. If there is no $i \in \{0, \dots, d-1\}$ such that $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m) = \zeta_d^i \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1})$, then

$$(3.11) \quad (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^d - (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1}))^d = \prod_{i=0}^{d-1} (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m) - \zeta_d^i \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1}))$$

is a polynomial in t of degree at least $\deg_t(\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{d-1} = d^{(n-2)} \cdot (d-1)$ since at most one of the terms from the product appearing in (3.11) may have degree less than $\deg_t(\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))$. This contradicts (3.10) (note that $n > 2$), thus proving that one of the terms in the product appearing in (3.11) must be 0 and so, there exists a root of unity $\zeta = \zeta_d^{i_0}$ (for some $i_0 = 0, \dots, d-1$) such that

$$(3.12) \quad \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m) = \zeta \cdot \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1}).$$

Next we prove that $\zeta = 1$ (i.e., $i_0 = 0$). For this we need to refine the expansion from (3.9), as follows:

$$(3.13) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_m) \\ &= (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^d + t \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{m-1} \\ &+ (\alpha_2 t + \beta_{\sigma,2}) \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{m-2} + O\left(t^{d^{n-2}(m-3)+1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

and similarly, using (3.12), we get

$$(3.14) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_{m+1}) \\ &= (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1}))^d + t \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1}))^{m-1} \\ &+ (\alpha_2 t + \beta_{\sigma,2}) \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_{m+1}))^{m-2} + O\left(t^{d^{n-2}(m-3)+1}\right) \\ &= (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^d + t \cdot \zeta^{m-1} (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{m-1} \\ &+ (\alpha_2 t + \beta_2) \cdot \zeta^{m-2} (\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^{n-1}(c_m))^{m-2} + O\left(t^{d^{n-2}(m-3)+1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

The equality $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_m) = \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^n(c_{m+1})$ coupled with expansions (3.13) and (3.14) yields first that $\zeta^{m-1} = 1$, and then re-using (3.13) and (3.14) yields that $\zeta^{m-2} = 1$. So, $\zeta = 1$, as desired. \square

So, we know that $\mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^2(c_m) = \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^2(c_{m+1})$. Using (3.3), we get that

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^2(c_m) - \mathbf{g}_{\sigma,t}^2(c_{m+1}) \\ &= (A(c_m)t + B_\sigma(c_m))^d - (A(c_{m+1})t + B_\sigma(c_{m+1}))^d \\ &+ t(A(c_m)t + B_\sigma(c_m))^{m-1} - t(A(c_{m+1})t + B_\sigma(c_{m+1}))^{m-1} + O(t^{m-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the terms of degree d we get

$$(3.16) \quad A(c_{m+1}) = \xi \cdot A(c_m),$$

for some $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\xi^d = 1$. Note that ξ is independent of σ , since $A(z)$ is independent of σ .

Proposition 3.17. *The quantity $B_\sigma(c_{m+1}) - \xi B_\sigma(c_m)$ is independent of the function σ .*

Proof of Proposition 3.17. Our analysis splits into two cases: either $m < d-1$, or $m = d-1$.

If $m < d-1$, then comparing the coefficient of t^{d-1} in (3.15), we get $A(c_m)^{d-1} B_\sigma(c_m) = A(c_{m+1})^{d-1} B_\sigma(c_{m+1})$ and so, (3.16) yields that $B_\sigma(c_{m+1}) = \xi \cdot B_\sigma(c_m)$ (note that $A(c_m) \neq 0$, according to (3.4)), thus providing the desired conclusion.

If $m = d-1$, then again comparing the coefficient of t^{d-1} in (3.15) yields that

$$(3.18) \quad 0 = dA(c_m)^{d-1} B_\sigma(c_m) - dA(c_{m+1})^{d-1} B_\sigma(c_{m+1}) + A(c_m)^{d-2} - A(c_{m+1})^{d-2}.$$

Using (3.16) and (3.18), we obtain that

$$B_\sigma(c_{m+1}) - \xi B_\sigma(c_m) = \frac{\xi - \xi^{-1}}{dA(c_m)}.$$

This concludes the proof of Proposition 3.17. \square

Using Lagrange interpolation for the polynomial $B_\sigma(z) - z^d$ which has degree at most $m - 2$, one computes that

$$(3.19) \quad B_\sigma(z) = z^d + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (c_{\sigma(i)} - c_i^d) \cdot \frac{A(z)}{(z - c_i) \cdot A'(c_i)},$$

where $A'(z)$ is the derivative of the polynomial $A(z)$. Next we will consider two special functions σ : one of them is the identity function σ_1 which maps c_i to c_i for each $i = 1, \dots, m - 1$, while the second function σ_2 differs from σ_1 only when evaluated at c_1 , i.e.,

$$\sigma_2(c_1) = c_2 \text{ and } \sigma_2(c_i) = c_i \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, m - 1.$$

Proposition 3.17 yields that

$$(3.20) \quad B_{\sigma_2}(c_{m+1}) - B_{\sigma_1}(c_{m+1}) = \xi \cdot (B_{\sigma_2}(c_{m+1}) - B_{\sigma_1}(c_m)).$$

Using (3.19) along with (3.20) yields that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{(c_2 - c_1)A(c_{m+1})}{A'(c_1)(c_{m+1} - c_1)} - \frac{(c_2 - c_1) \cdot \xi A(c_m)}{A'(c_1)(c_m - c_1)} \\ &= \frac{(c_2 - c_1)A(c_{m+1})}{A'(c_1)} \left(\frac{1}{(c_{m+1} - c_1)} - \frac{1}{(c_m - c_1)} \right) \quad \text{since } A(c_{m+1}) = \xi A(c_m) \\ &= \frac{(c_2 - c_1)A(c_{m+1})}{A'(c_1)} \cdot \frac{c_m - c_{m+1}}{(c_{m+1} - c_1)(c_m - c_1)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, either $c_{m+1} = c_m$, or $A(c_{m+1}) = 0$, i.e., $c_{m+1} = c_i$ for some $i = 1, \dots, m - 1$; this contradicts the fact that the starting points c_i are all distinct. In conclusion, $\text{Prep}(c_1, \dots, c_{m+1})$ is contained in finitely many hypersurfaces of \mathbb{A}^m . \square

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